# A. D. 2050

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## ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT AT ATLANTIS

*

BY A FORMER RESIDENT OF "THE HUB"

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SAN FRANCISCO
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**ERRATA**

In this *VOLUME* where the Centuries are referred to,
Instead of 18th, read *19th* Century.
Instead of 19th, read *20th* Century.
Instead of 20th, read *21st* Century.

# A. D: 2050

After reading Bellamy's "Looking Backward" it occurred to me that so far as scientific and material development were concerned there had been scarcely any improvement upon the condition at the close of the 19th century. That unless the car of progress had been derailed his representative, Mr. West, had but faintly sketched, or not thoroughly investigated, the situation. Unfortunately, he had fallen into the hands of the silver-tongued advocate, Dr. Leete, the co-operative or communistic boomer of his day, who had the faculty of warping consistency out of recognizable shape. In this connection, we must not forget the presence of the angelic Edith nor the crowning rhetorical effort of the Rev. Barton, who planted a beautiful bed of roses over a cropped hedge of thorns that had not lost their vitality, and would

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soon come to the surface. Had they been resting for a century? Compared with the progress made during the last half of the 18th century we should certainly expect to find the social fabric upon a higher plane in scientific and industrial progress. I had previously been contemplating the possibilities in electricity, its application to the arts and industrial progress, especially in the production of aluminum.

On retiring that night Morpheus soon took possession of my faculties, and with electric speed I was transferred to the Boston of A. D. 2000. I soon ascertained that Mr. West had taken a hasty and superficial view of the situation; that in the all-important social and industrial question his investigations were superficial and unsatisfactory.

After I had put myself in communication with the more energetic element I learned that their new social system was not working harmoniously; that the gaseous volcanic elements were rapidly accumulating. The intelligent progressive laborer had become restless. He was dissatisfied with the allotment assigned him.

That the indolent tramp and beggar of the 18th and 19th century should be permitted to usurp his place and arrest his progressive career was an imposition not to be tolerated. I found, however, a large class of easy going people that did not trouble themselves beyond their personal needs, provided they were comfortably fed and clothed. And still another class highly educated, whose only fault seemed to be their excessive credulity. Of this class Dr. Leete and his family were typical representatives.

A coterie of clear-headed statesmen of the period had discovered that the intellectual vitality of the nation was rapidly wasting under the hampered conditions. The process of decay was everywhere visible. It was evident that something must be done to avoid a fearful national calamity.

New York City, with its immense wealth and keen business sagacity, had scented the coming storm early in the 19th century, and prepared for it.

Before the revolution reached them they quietly fortified Manhattan and Long Island,

and successfully defended themselves against the vandal invasion. The city officials, who were then a respectable class of men, co-operating with a citizens' committee had artfully managed to get rid of the greater portion of the turbulent element.

A natural result of the seizure of tangible property by the communistic leaders was to cause the concentration of most of the coin and compact portable valuables in that city. She held the gates of commerce, and could protect her citizens.

A conference of the Boston statesmen with prominent capitalists and enterprising men of New York was arranged. Among them was Captain Jones, a wealthy shipowner, who had recently discovered a large island containing about 60,000 square miles, with a delightful climate and fertile soil, capable of producing semi-tropical fruits, wheat, and almost everything requisite for the sustenance of a large population.

At this meeting the condition of the United States was discussed with much animation, and all agreed that the situation was deplorable.

Nearly half a century had passed since the communists had obtained full control of the country as successors to the anarchical reign of riot and bloodshed. Seizing the reins of government when the masses had become exhausted, the leaders had led them gently step by step, teaching that submission to authority was the acme of patriotism, until individuality and manliness had been dethroned. The resources of the country almost exhausted, a short crop, or almost any disturbing element might explode the social fabric and again bring anarchy and destruction in its train.

Various remedial measures were presented, but none entirely satisfactory. Finally, Captain Jones had a proposition to make. His discovery, which had been christened Atlantis, had not been claimed by any nation, and he proposed to transfer all his rights and interests to an organized company and invite emigration only of people of good reputation, intelligent and industrious.

This proposition was received with favor, and referred to a committee of able men to report at a meeting to be held the next day.

Promptly at the hour designated the meeting was organized, and the committee presented their report as follows:

In view of the pending calamity with which our country is threatened, we deem it our duty to adopt measures calculated to protect and perpetuate the useful industries and institutions of our country for the benefit of the virtuous, intelligent and energetic people of the United States, and to this end respectfully recommend:

*First*—That we accept the magnificent gift of our esteemed fellow citizen, Captain Jones, in trust for the benefit of the future citizens of Atlantis, to be held in trust until the population shall amount to 100,000.

*Second*—That during this interval, in its organization and settlement, people of the class and character designated be invited to emigrate to the island, and when financial aid is necessary to establish and protect the settlers that the means be furnished as a loan at a reasonable rate of interest by the trustees, until a government shall be fully organized to assume the debt so contracted, and then issue bonds to cover it. This money thus obtained to be expended under the direction of said board of trustees.

*Third*—That the first duties of the trustees shall be to erect a pier in the harbor to be called Jonesport, to afford shipping facilities, a suitable fire-proof warehouse and quadrilateral blocks of dwelling houses, after having laid out a town in squares with intervening streets.

*Fourth*—All labor to be organized, and proper industries inaugurated as expeditiously as possible.

*Fifth*—That as soon as the population amounts to 100,000 a national government shall be organized, republican in form, with franchise based upon character and intelligence. The accumulation of wealth to be limited to $100,000 by any one individual, and guarding with especial care against unequal taxation. A constitution to be submitted to and approved by the board of trustees before submission to the people; and when adopted by the people, the trustees to transfer all property and interests to said government and receive its bonds for all moneys loaned, and that in view of the beneficent objects of this trust the trustees serve without compensation, except for actual expenses incurred.

The report was adopted with but one dissenting vote, which upon inquiry was found to be that of the Hon. Wm. Truster, of New York, who had his funds invested in whisky. His principal objections were that the rate of interest was to be limited, and that emigration to the island was to be restricted to special classes which, he said, would ruin the market so far as he was concerned, and that he must decline to participate in the enterprise, and retired. A board of trustees was then elected, and the ball set in motion.

The first work of the trustees was to establish an office in New York and issue circular letters to such as were known to possess the requisite qualifications for citizenship. The office was soon crowded with responding applicants. A line of steamships was established, and within twelve months from the departure of the first ship the population exceeded the limit of 100,000.

Wonderful activity had prevailed at the settlement from the beginning. At first it was difficult to provide building material fast enough, although every ship brought her quota of

freight as well as passengers. Every reputable trade and profession, including artists and scientists, were represented in our embryo republic.

Fortunately, at this opportune period our learned and ingenious fellow citizen, Professor John Smith, invented a cheap building material of artificial stone. It has the merit of being cheap as well as beautiful and durable. By concentration of electric currents and control of heat, sand, gravel and stone are reduced to a liquid mass, and when in a certain condition the slag from copper and silver ores is introduced and produces beautiful combinations of colors, and if desired artistic designs are moulded upon the facing surface. When partially cooled the whole tile or building block, as we designate it, is enamelled, and during the nearly half century they have been in use show no signs of disintegration or injury. These blocks have each two vertical holes so arranged that when laid in bonds they form continuous apertures, six inches in diameter extending from basement to cornice, and as many as may be required are used for ventilation.

This invention was a Godsend to our hard

pressed and overworked mechanics. Houses could be erected in about one-third the time required for brickwork.

Dame Fortune continued to smile upon us. Dr. Brown, the distinguished chemist of the 20th century, was one of our company, and then in the prime of life and mental activity.

He discovered in the process of making artificial stone that aluminum could be produced by the same agency by varying the process with auxiliary appliances, and soon had furnaces in full blast producing aluminum at a trifling cost which was immediately brought into requisition as a substitute for wood for the framework of buildings possessing four times the strength of iron and much lighter. His next invention was a composition principally of aluminum and copper cast under pressure in thin ribbed sheets for roofing, also in panels and ornamental finishing styles for all outside covering and beautiful cornices using artificial stone for foundations and basements and metal for all above it. This is also a cheap building material, as copper, owing to the enormous production of the last century, is worth only three cents per pound.

This composite metal requires no paint. It has been exposed nearly fifty years, and has actually improved by age in appearance. This, too, was an important aid in facilitating building operations. With the constantly increasing mechanical forces we were soon prepared to care for the rapidly increasing immigration, and incidentally our attention was called to the necessity of a permanently organized government.

A public meeting was called by the trustees for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to organize a national government and formulate a constitution. At this meeting a full delegation was elected to remain in session until the duties assigned them had been accomplished.

During the sitting of this constituent assembly, the rush of immigration continued. The town (now city) of Jonesport was laid out in streets 100 feet wide between quadrilateral squares of 500 feet which were quickly surrounded by elegant buildings, streets graded and paved, sidewalks of cement and aluminum bronze tile. Subsequently, our capital city Metropolis, fifty miles in the interior, was laid

out ten miles square on the same plan. The harbor, one of the finest in the world, though not the largest, is sufficient for all prospective requirements. It is formed by interlocking of the promontories of two crescent shaped mountains rising to an altitude of about 4,000 feet, forming a deep curved passage connecting it with the ocean. With the exception of this short range of mountains near the coast the island has the greatest elevation near the center with a gentle descent to the coast in all directions. About one-fourth of its area is covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber; the deciduous varieties furnishing an excellent pulp for paper, and one peculiar variety is used for *fibrine*, our new substitute for silk and other textile woven fabrics, which I will describe later.

In the mountains we found rich copper, iron and lead ore, and near the base an inexhaustible bed of rich aluminum clay. The products from aluminum iron and copper were all used for building material for several years, but are now exported in immense quantities principally to New York in the condition of aluminum bronze and aluminum steel, neither of which is

produced of equal quality by any other country. We use large quantities of the latter for our electric railway rails and ties, sewerage and water pipes, and last, though not least, in the construction of electric ships. Small vessels were first built and found to be so much stronger, as well as lighter, that we continued to enlarge until now our tri-weekly line of packets between Jonesport and New York are of 10,000 tons, measurement 600 feet long, and the staunchest and most elegant in design and equipment ever built by any nation. They are propelled by electricity, and instead of the old snail pace of 15 to 20 knots per hour the highest continuous speed attained by the steamships of the 18th and 19th centuries, we now run them at an average speed of 40 knots, and instead of filling the hold of the ship with machinery, coal, sailors and engineers, we require not more than twenty men to manage the ship outside of the cooking or hotel department, and have nearly all the hold of the ship as freight capacity. The models of our ships were made from studies of the fleetest fish, and are permanently ballasted. Sailing vessels are things of

the past, although we have models of them in our museums. Freight and passage are now so cheap that steamships cannot, and do not, attempt to compete with our electric ships. Consequently, we have all the carrying traffic of the island.

To return to the Constitutional Convention that we left in session, we find the following report and draft for a

## CONSTITUTION

"As a basis for a just and equitable government, we believe that all persons are entitled to equal opportunities for physical and mental development and in securing the pleasures and comforts of life, but as there exists at the present time a wide difference in the physical as well as mental and moral conditions in the human family, it becomes necessary in the organization of a government to provide for the protection of all; to aid and encourage the weak to improve their condition, to check inordinate accumulations of wealth and secure the enactment of equitable and efficient laws tending to harmonize

and equalize the social condition of the people as far as possible, and to this end we respectfully submit the following:

"1st. That we organize under the name of

## THE REPUBLIC OF ATLANTIS

"2d. That the officers of the government consist of a president to be elected for the term of ten years and to be ineligible for re-election. It shall be his duty to devote his time and services to the promotion of the best interests and welfare of the Republic by a faithful and impartial execution of the laws, and to recommend to the legislative branch of the government such measures as are best calculated in the opinion of his cabinet, approved by himself, to protect and improve the physical, mental and moral condition of all classes of the people.

"3d. A Vice-President to be elected for the term of four years, whose duty it shall be to act as President in case of disability or absence of the President, and also to preside over the deliberations of the National Assembly, and in

case of a tie in voting upon any question shall decide it by casting his vote.

"4th. A National Assembly which during the first ten years shall consist of twenty-four (24) members. At the first election twelve to be elected for one year and twelve for two years, and after the first election and until the expiration of the first ten years twelve members shall be elected annually to serve two years.

"At and after the tenth annual election one member for every 25,000 of population shall be the basis of representation. A general election for all elective officers, both local and national, shall be held on the first Monday in January of each and every year, and a majority of all registered voters shall be necessary to elect.

"5th. There shall be organized Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, Health, Education and Labor, each in charge of a secretary, and these acting together shall form the cabinet or counsel of the President—the secretaries to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the National Assembly. If, in case of death or other causes, vacancies should occur at any

time between the annual elections, the President may nominate persons to fill such vacancies, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly.

"6th. All laws and enactments deemed necessary to perfect and execute the purposes of this Constitution in its beneficent design of establishing justice, domestic tranquility and material prosperity of the nation may be enacted by the National Assembly, and must be approved by the President or two-thirds of the National Assembly.

"7th. This Constitution cannot be repealed or changed unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the registered voters of the nation. If any resolution or bill, passed by the National Assembly, is vetoed by the President it may be re-enacted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Assembly and become a law without his approval.

"8th. In voting upon the adoption of this Constitution no person shall be permitted to vote who cannot read and write intelligently and does not sustain a reputable character."

This constitution was submitted to the trustees and approved by them, and subsequently to the people and adopted by them almost unanimously.

A general election was called and the government organized, without any interruption of business or progress in any department.

Among the first acts of the assembly was one to regulate immigration and admission to citizenship. We had already established a line of electric ships between Jonesport and New York, and the trustees had during their administration of affairs scrutinized and guarded against the admission of improper persons through the agency at New York, from which all were compelled to obtain certificates, indicating their previous character and intelligence, before embarking. A consulate and commercial agency was established at New York by the new government and all applicants for citizenship in the new republic were thoroughly examined, and when not satisfactory were rejected, and when apparently satisfactory were permitted to emigrate on probation for two years, and then finally considered and decided.

During this term of probation they were protected and enjoyed all the privileges of citizenship.

The qualifications for citizenship were a good moral character, intelligence, industrious habits and good physical and mental condition.

When admitted to citizenship they were not made electors or voters until they were possessed of property of the value of five hundred dollars or more, it being deemed proper that only persons interested in taxable property should have a voice in taxing it. If not a voter he was equally protected in all his legal rights and had all the advantages of education and other public benefits and conveniences free.

At this period Volapuk or the universal language had been adopted by all civilized countries, and, consequently, the tests in education were in this language. While everything to aid and encourage the accumulation of property and ownership of homes is done, inordinate accumulation is restricted by limiting the wealth of any one individual to $100,000. The effect of this restriction has had a marked influence upon our institutions. This class of persons is now quite

numerous, and the restriction of further accumulations has resulted in the aiding and founding of many public institutions and charities; also, in aiding and encouraging the poorer classes to rise, and it produces a more general equalization of the social fabric.

The introduction of the competitive system, modified and improved, as we have it in the twentieth century, acts as a stimulant both to mental and physical activity, showing for the last half century such development and progress in our little republic as has never been equalled in the world's previous history.

The population of Atlantis is now (A.D. 2050) nearly 10,000,000, and the free city of New York, which includes Manhattan and Long Island, is nearly 5,000,000, and has become the financial and commercial centre of the world.

At our commercial agency in that city we have ample facilities for dockage and storage, and much of our surplus production is sent to that port for distribution, although we have commercial relations with all parts of the world. Our principal articles of export are aluminum, aluminum bronze, aluminum steel, artificial

stone or building blocks, and diamonds. Our production of these articles has grown to enormous proportions, considering the short space of time that we have existed as a nation. Our exports now exceed $100,000,000, while our imports are less than $30,000,000 per annum. The balance of trade in our favor has steadily increased from a small amount in 2010 to the present time. Previous to 2010 the whole product of building stone, aluminum bronze and aluminum steel was used in our own improvements, and the domestic demand is still increasing, but the production has increased in still greater ratio. The wonderful success of this independent national movement we owe to the scientific development and application of electricity in the twentieth century. We, of course, availed ourselves of what existed at the date of our national organization, a pallid skeleton of the eighteenth century, that had survived the vandalism of the nineteenth.

Electricity, as we now control and utilize it, divested of the expensive machinery and initial power, formerly necessary, gave us an immense advantage, especially where intense heat and

great power were requisite. It has been applied to the propulsion of vessels, railway trains and machinery, working ores of copper, iron and aluminum, and the artificial production of diamonds and stone.

They all hinge upon the one great invention, viz: The application and control of electricity, which is a national secret. How can a nation keep a secret so general in its application, you will ask. I will explain. It is entrusted to a commission of six persons, one of whom is the inventor, who sacredly assume this most important duty, and, if one of the number dies, his place is filled usually by a younger man of eminent scientific attainments and integrity. All must be men of this class. Next to the presidency of the republic, it is considered one of the most honorable positions in the nation. They are all persons possessing the constitutional limit of wealth, and are not, therefore, likely to be tempted by pecuniary considerations. The inventor has been rewarded by the government, as all inventors are who have made valuable inventions or discoveries. The government grants no patents.

The reader will naturally query in regard to the uses of electricity by engineers without a knowledge of the mechanism by which it is controlled. It is, as I have previously stated, a government secret—the germ from which the nation has reaped so rich a harvest of material wealth and prosperity.

The only explanation I can give is that the generators of electrical power are so constructed and sealed that they cannot be opened without destroying the mechanism and the person tampering with it. Although employès and engineers have always and often been notified and cautioned, several attempts have been made to investigate and always with fatal results. They were probably tempted by large rewards in case of success.

All the engineer has to do, to use and control the power, is to turn a screw by means of a hand wheel. The amount of power used is indicated by a dial.

The screw is geared to a governor, which insures regularity at any speed the engineer may desire.

The government owns and works the rich and inexhaustible deposit of aluminum clay, and, also, the copper and iron mines. I can imagine your surprise when told that we manufacture diamonds.

Yes, we make diamonds, the finest and purest the world has ever seen. Almost any one might wear them, so far as cost is concerned; but, if commonly worn, it would affect their commercial value; consequently, old prices are maintained and but few worn. The gorgeous old world of the eighteenth century, with its ostentatious display of wealth, has indelibly left its impress upon succeeding generations.

This fact forms the basis of the commercial feature of our diamond trade. We dispose of most of them in New York. As the wealthy aristocrats take great pride in possessing the largest and most valuable, we enlarge our moulds frequently, to secure fresh bids or new customers. But, you are ready to ask, is not your diamond trade open to criticism? It is not governed by natural laws of supply and demand, but by artificial manipulation. Well, it has, I admit, an apparent taint of the methods of the

18th century, but it has a moral side of the question. Diamonds are only purchased by the wealthy, and the price and profit go to remunerate the laborer, directly and indirectly, through the government. You see that it is only a commercial transfer, placing the equivalent "where it will do the most good." I suppose we are approaching the millenial period, but the visual line has not been reached. We admit free of duty such merchandise as our country requires, and, as an equivalent, demand the free admission of our productions to the ports of all countries from which we import. The importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and tobacco, in all their various forms, is strictly prohibited.

The national government control and conduct only the business of mining and refining aluminum, copper and iron, and their combinations, and ship building.

The manufacture of artificial stone, cement, manufactures from aluminum bronze, aluminum steel, paper and all pulp goods, fibrine goods, diamonds, salt, etc., is done by organized companies with large capital in shares of one

hundred dollars each, a large majority of which is held by operatives of the companies in which they are engaged. The government furnishes power and material and receives all profits after ten per cent has been paid to the stockholders. If money is required at any time for special emergencies it is furnished by the government at three per cent interest. These companies are constantly enlarging their plants. In our operations of manufacturing pulp for paper, building purposes, domestic utensils, furniture and many other uses, we discovered a large forest of trees of a hitherto unknown species. The fiber of this wood has a fine, delicate, silky texture of great tensile strength. Specimens were immediately submitted to our chemical bureau and by a series of experiments we succeeded in making a beautiful substitute for silk, fully equal to it and more durable. It is made incombustible and can be made waterproof for certain purposes. From a fabric so thin that it is nearly transparent, the thickness can be increased to what is required for hats and shoes. This we named Fibrine.

All the primary colors can be produced during the process of manufacture. One surface can

be beautifully printed in fast colors. For special purposes one surface is prepared then photographed in natural colors. We had just commenced preparations for manufacturing silk, cotton, wool, etc., when this timely discovery superceded it all.

As we require no fuel for ordinary purposes, all the waste from the forests was formerly collected and burned. One day one of the Professors of the Chemical Bureau suggested that as charcoal was an element of the diamond, we might possibly, by our new mode of handling electricity, reduce the charred product of the wood waste to a diamond, and his first effort was a complete success.

We now mould the diamond in any shape or design desired. Still another application of electrical heat, very important in progressive science, is in the department of health for cremation. We allow no interments to be made on the island. The dead are all cremated. We have a beautiful crematory on the north side of the island where the remains are sent soon after death and are there properly prepared by the superintendent and assistants for cremation.

The corpses are kept usually from 24 to 48 hours, according to circumstances, in a cool room and at an appointed hour the relatives and friends of the deceased proceed by the electric railway and assemble in one of the parlors.

The superintendent then notifies by telephone the director of the Musical Bureau and appropriate music is rendered through the telephone, followed by an address.

The corpse is then placed in a furnace and in about five minutes is reduced to ashes and the mourners depart with fading strains of music.

Ashes are collected and hermetically sealed in glass by the superintendent and deposited in a small bronze urn with name, date of birth and death inscribed and reference by volume and page to the Mortuary Library in an adjoining apartment. If the deceased is not a native of the island, the date, place of birth, date of admission to citizenship and death, with library reference, are noted. In the current volume the name is entered in full, with above record and a biographical sketch of the life of deceased. If the deceased was a distinguished person eulogistic addresses and journalistic notices are

generally recorded. The expenses so far as enumerated are borne by the government and are all of the same style and class whether rich or poor.

Later the rich have an opportunity for distinction by duplicating the urn and having one made of costly material and workmanship, sometimes ornamented with costly jewels. These are kept in their homes as souvenirs.

The buildings composing and connected with the Crematory cover a square of 500 feet, with an open court, and in the centre of the court is a beautiful fountain bordered with choice flowers. There is also a conservatory in one part of the building. The block is a fine specimen of modern architecture. Conspicuously absent are all the ghoulish reminiscences of skulls and cross bones, prevalent in the 18th century. Near the center of the front of the building there is an elegant tower with clock dials, operated by electricity by connection with the main clock at the Department of Labor. Concealed in the tower there is a large tube or stack that carries off the smoke and gases from the crematory, and the external heat of this stack

produces a rising current of air around it and insures perfect ventilation.

Our new system of medical practice based upon and a branch of electrical science has retired all the theories in vogue during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Now but comparatively few physicians are required, but they are thoroughly educated, and none are allowed to practice unless they hold diplomas from the national board of health. We have no quacks or patent nostrums, and use but little medicine. Teachers and nurses are educated in certain branches which simplify and aid the work of the physician in his practice. All physicians are paid by the government, and their salaries fixed by the Board of Health, are based upon skill and merit.

Their mode of practice can only be explained in a general way. The patient is taken into a sunny room by a physician of his or her own sex, with the atmosphere at a proper temperature, treated to baths and thoroughly cleansed externally; then by an arrangement of electrical apparatus in connection with lenses and reflectors the whole system is illuminated.

Then after a thorough examination the patient takes a simple preparation in tepid distilled water at intervals, and the examination is continued until a thorough and complete diagnosis is obtained and the proper remedies applied. It is astonishing to see how quickly they are restored to health, and the death rate is lower than in any other country.

In educational matters, so far as we can judge from historical data, the communists had made but little progress during the 19th century. With us at the present time the child is the ward of the nation. In connection with a maternity hospital we have nurseries for infants fitted up in suitable localities for every thousand of population with modern improvements and appliances, in charge of competent female physicians and educated nurses. As soon as they are strong enough the infants are transferred from the hospital to a primary nursery and placed in charge of competent managing nurses who have had normal instruction as nurses and educators of children. At a later stage they are transferred to Nursery No. 2, which corresponds in some respects to the kindergartens of

the 18th century, but much more perfect and complete in its appointments.

Up to this period mothers are expected to visit their children once a day or oftener. In this as in all the higher grades and departments of education the teachers and managers have had special training for the positions they occupy, and must graduate and receive a diploma before entering upon their respective duties.

When children are transferred from Nursery No. 2 to Primary No. 1 they go home and reside with their parents.

From this time onward until they leave the schools all children are under the general supervision of the Board of Education in session daily, whose duty it is to see that all teachers are doing their duty, and also that parents and guardians are exercising proper influence and control over their children. After receiving a good education in Volapuk all are at liberty to attend technical courses of instruction which include the trades, cooking, laundry and scientific studies. All educational establishments are supported by the government. In the prose-

cution of all the higher branches of study there is great economy in our present system. From the central office telephonic wires connect with all grammar and high grade schools, and any or all can be communicated with at the same time.

Music is taught in all the schools, and some of the exercises as well as concerts are conducted at the same time in all the schools by the musical director from the head office of the Board of Education.

Young men at the age of twenty-one and girls at eighteen are permitted to marry, but their respective ages and consent must be certified by their parents or guardians and endorsed by the Board of Health. The deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic are not permitted to marry, and presumably from this restriction there are but few of these classes on the island. All matters relating to dress are under the direction and control of the Board of Health. By their direction males have their hair cut close and females wear curly locks, but no long braids or heavy masses are permitted, this fashion of Chinese origin having become unpopular, and is considered injurious

by our Board of Health. Instead of the waspish waist of the female of the 18th century, the Atlantian is a natural production with symmetrical and well developed form, properly instructed in all the rudiments of health as an element in her education. The sweeping of our streets and walks is done by machinery instead of the skirts of the once fashionable belle.

We have no pettifogging lawyers to devour the substance of their clients. No juries, made up of ignorance and prejudice; but, instead, we have a board of commissioners or judges, selected for their high moral character, learning and integrity, that hold office during good behavior. Venality, bribery and perjury are punished by severe penalties in addition to disfranchisement. But such cases rarely occur.

In cases before the court the witness fees only are paid by the defeated party. We have one prison, but very little use for it. If there is a combination to buy up, control and advance prices of necessary articles of food above a fair and reasonable value, the government, by proclamation, limits the prices to consumers. Conse-

quently, we are not troubled with trusts and monopolies.

The inventions and improvements in machinery during the last half century have so cheapened the cost of everything for the convenience, health and comfort of our people, that, with ordinary compensation for labor, by working eight hours per day, all can support themselves in comparative luxury and soon acquire homes of their own.

We have no complicated system of theology. It is simplicity crystallized and may be summarized thus: We believe in a supreme author—the creator of the universe and natural laws, and in the practice of the cardinal virtues, in their fulness and entirety, and consider it our sacred duty to labor to make the world better for having lived in it. In religion people are allowed to worship in their own way, provided it does not conflict with allegiance to government or with our social institutions.

The state does not support religious teaching and only requires that the advocates of all creeds shall be educated and intelligent. One day in seven is set apart as a day of rest, when all labor

for government or private parties is suspended, so far as it conveniently can be. The clergy are allowed the free use of the telephone on Sunday, so that one person can address his or her own congregation and as many more as desire to hear in different parts of the city.

The connections are made by simply turning a key. Our popular orators, preachers and lecturers in this way have sometimes immense audiences.

Since our success and material prosperity has become known to the intelligent portion of the world we are importuned by missionary agents from the various denominations, to allow them to occupy our country as a special field of labor; to all these our worthy president and council respectfully decline, as the field outside of Atlantis is considered ample for their future operations for at least another century. His Holiness the Pope was most persistent of any of the applicants. His Internuncio positively demanded recognition.

As a matter of courtesy our kind-hearted president granted him an audience and inquired what his demands were. He graciously replied

that His Holiness was desirous of relieving our government of the arduous duties of educating and caring for the children and the management of the various educational establishments, and for this service it would be but a reasonable compensation for our government to make liberal grants of land and money for the establishment of seminaries and churches, and further to beautify and give character to our capital city, the finest cathedral in the world should be erected, to cost not less than $10,000,000.

The president replied that our people are now intelligent, contented and happy, and do not desire any change. The Pope's representative denounced this policy in spirited and unmeasured terms, declaring it to be the mission and duty of His Holiness to convert and save our people. The president good-naturedly replied that he thought His Holiness had broad fields for his beneficent labor, and until we realized the necessity for a change, must respectfully decline his proffered services.

The 19th century, so far as material prosperity and mental development were concerned, was worse than a blank—an actual retrograde.

Wild financial schemes and speculations in the latter part of the 18th century were potent factors in breaking up the republican government of that day under which the people had been remarkably prosperous and successful and were leading all other nations in material development and in the accumulation of wealth. But the scheming wealthy speculators combined, forming rings and trusts, and managed to control prices of merchandize, railroads, mines, land and legislation. One of their last and the one most disastrous to the country was in getting control of the silver bullion, which had been gradually accumulating and cheapening all over the world, and then obtained the passage of an act by Congress, authorizing free coinage of silver. The government was then in possession of a large amount of gold which was exchanged for silver coin as fast as the latter came from the mint. This drainage process continued until the silver ring had gotten control of all the gold in the country.

In the meantime they had secured a modification of the tariff which caused many of their manufactories to close. The owners could not

compete with foreign labor, and, as the operatives would not accept the prices paid for labor in foreign countries the mills were compelled to close, and a crisis followed, causing great suffering of the poorer classes. The country was flooded with foreign goods which caused a heavy balance of trade against the United States with no gold to cancel it. Their silver, whether in coin or bullion, could only be sold as merchandise or refined silver, and the necessity of forcing it upon a foreign market caused a heavy decline in value and consequently great sacrifices to pay foreign indebtedness. Their exportation of cotton and wheat was heavy, but sold at very low prices. Closing the cotton mills at home necessitated the exportation of cotton to be sold on overstocked markets. This condition was the initial step to the anarchical revolution.

The anarchists and communists of Europe had flocked to the United States, where they were permitted to promulgate their theories and inflame the passions of the ignorant masses, most of whom had been sent to the United States to relieve the crowded prisons and alms-

houses of Europe. Reinforced by the degraded and indolent classes here they had become so formidable and demonstrative that the principal industries in the United States were nearly ruined. Property of that class had so depreciated that it was almost valueless. Many large manufactories were closed, and some abandoned to the tax collector.

Banks and financial institutions were compelled to close. Securities had so depreciated that they were almost worthless, and stocks liable to assessment were abandoned. Those having gold coin secreted it or took it to New York city which, after expelling the dangerous element, defended itself and kept up commercial relations with the outside world. Famine, with all its ghastliness, was stalking through the land. Crowds of desperate men and women paraded the streets of cities and towns bearing the motto "blood or bread." The industries upon which they had depended for support had long since closed, and the food supplies were nearly exhausted. The disorganized condition of labor throughout the country interfered materially with all agricultural pursuits, as any pro-

duction beyond immediate personal needs was seized by the famishing multitude without compensation. The crisis was upon them. Sanguinary conflicts followed in rapid succession with immense destruction of life and property in nearly all parts of the country, notably in and near the large cities. Those formerly wealthy were the greatest sufferers, as they were accused of secreting their wealth. As a consequence, those having tangible and portable property fled to New York.

Anarchy, in its worst phases, prevailed throughout the United States, with the noted exception of New York city.

In this, as in all revolutionary conflicts, the exhausted element succumbed, and order, to some extent, was restored, and the communistic element came to the surface. Exhausted nature was ready to listen to any theory or plan calculated to improve their condition. Food was the first consideration, and arrangements were made to till the soil.

All property was declared public and placed in charge of a directory with executive powers.

The next move was to exchange such personal

property as was not absolutely necessary in their crippled condition with the merchants of New York city for food. Primitive, indeed, were many of the expedients resorted to in making existence tolerable during the interim of recuperation.

Coin was rarely seen, and the depreciated currency of all banks outside of New York city possessed scarcely a recognized value.

Almost every article of prime necessity had disappeared, either by concealment or consumption, so that the ordinary methods of barter and exchange were impossible, and necessity ignored all legal restrictions. The field for benevolence embraced the whole country, and, therefore, but comparatively little could be done by those charitably inclined. The pallid and emaciated features of the suffering hordes in and near the populous towns and cities, formed a sad picture. Scarcely any remunerative employment could be obtained by those able to labor. Our once industrious and prosperous people, the admiration and envy of the civilized world, had degenerated into a nation of paupers.

The 19th century was lost in the processes of anarchical development and communistic

recuperation. The masses were ready to accept peace and rest at any price. The dominant few formulated and moulded the sentiments of the people to aid their plans and purposes. Their dependence and credulity were material aids in educating the rising generation in communistic ideas and practices.

At first every movement made was intended to conciliate and harmonize.

Many of the inventions and improvements of the previous century were brought into requisition, but the sapping process of dependency and its twin sister, indolence, during the latter half of the 19th century had undermined the social structure, but as yet this was apparent only to the discerning few.

This was the condition on the advent of the 20th century when I returned to my former home.

The customs and etiquette of society had materially changed. In the 18th century the genealogical blue thread and the balance at the banker's were passports to social equality and consideration, but now how changed!

A passable education in Volapuk and the rules of etiquette were now the only keys necessary to social recognition. They did not trouble themselves to inquire whether the ancestral thread was waxed or not. Amiability and politeness were classed with the cardinal virtues.

But, you ask, is not your present absorbing and controlling policy of this 20th century selfish?

That depends: In a national view of the question it may appear so; but, isolated as we are, how could we do more than by a practical example?

It was necessary to exclude the ignorant and degraded masses of other nations to improve and elevate our own people. No intelligent or humane government or people invite infectious diseases. As an economic question it is simply one of trade, with demand and supply as the arbiter. Our advantages have been gained in a moral and properly legitimate way, and it would be the height of folly to throw the corn to the swine and subsist on the husks ourselves.

In theory as well as practice we have free trade—in a reciprocal form. Near the close of

the last half of the 18th century most of the civilized and advanced nations of that period had many fierce struggles over this question, which were finally settled in favor of protection, notably in Great Britain, which had previously been the champion of free trade. In her palmy days she had advantages in steam power and machinery over all other nations, and was ambitious to control the textile and metallic industries of the world, and for more than a century she practically did so; but other nations, having cheaper labor, gradually forged their way to the front, resulting in a sharp competition for the trade of the world, which eventually met the British manufacturer on his own soil, resulting in reduced wages to operatives, and, in many instances, to poverty and degradation. We propose to profit by their experience.

We avail ourselves of foreign markets while our exports are double or larger than our imports by obtaining free admission to foreign ports for our products in exchange for free admission of such foreign products as we need so long as we can produce our export goods cheaper than other nations. But should they

become possessed of our great national secret, the control and application of electricity, then with their poorly paid labor we should at once prohibit or protect by a high tariff all such articles as we could produce at home, just as Great Britain and other civilized countries did about the beginning of the 19th century.

Unless the price of our labor was reduced to their scale our foreign trade would be lost to us. Countervailing duties by other nations no doubt would follow, but it is of more importance to keep the laboring people well provided for than to add to the wealth of the opulent.

In the natural course of events this condition is likely to come. We have already anticipated it. In the technical departments of our educational establishments our youth are thoroughly instructed in all the various industries likely to be prosecuted, including agriculture, navigation and nearly all the mechanical trades, and these different classes of industries put into practical operation with the most perfect machinery and appliances. In selling their productions now they meet a competitive market, and whenever necessary to protect the enterprise and the

operatives in securing a proper compensation the government renders the necessary assistance to enable them to do so. Thus we "*provide for the rainy day.*" The condition of our government is now such that no financial crisis can disturb us. With a surplus of over $250,000,000 in gold in the treasury and no debts, we can "keep the wolf from the door" a long time.

Our system of banking is similar to that of two centuries ago, but simplified. For instance, if a person wishes to borrow, stocks are generally used as collateral, and on the back of the stock certificates is noted a reference to a private journal kept by the bank wherein is recorded a description and the condition of the loan to which the borrower subscribes. In the early history of the United States we learn that many generous and confiding people became impoverished by endorsing to aid their friends resulting in impoverishing both. To protect this class and the public generally, our laws provide that no person possessing less than $10,000 shall be permitted to endorse for another, and those possessing this amount and up to $50,000 can

endorse to an amount not exceeding ten per cent of the value of their property, and persons whose estates are valued at over $50,000 cannot exceed 20 per cent. Our banking institutions have some new devices for self-protection. They have cameras concealed back of the Cashier and Tellers, and by touching a button any stranger or person unknown to them presenting checks or drafts is instantly photographed with a fac-simile of the paper, and when letters of credit are issued the holders are photographed, and copies sent to the Correspondents of the Bank.

We have one National Bank which uses Treasury certificates of the denominations of $5, $10, $50, $100 and $1000, which represent actual coin of the full values in gold in the treasury. We have silver coin but it is only used to make change and for sums less than $5.

The Bank has branches or agencies in all the cities and large towns, and also in the city of New York. Our population is increasing rapidly. Fibrina, where paper and the various products from pulp, cloth and diamonds are manufactured, has a population of over 300,000.

Metalina, the home of the metallic industries, 250,000. Salina, where salt and its allied industries and the National laboratories are located 100,000. Jonesport, where the ship yards and manufactories of artificial stone and cement are located, 150,000, and Metropolis, our capital, over 500,000.

These cities are all connected with the capital and with Jonesport by double tracks of rail, and also by electric cables which transmit from the great central plant power, light and heat. We have nice bituminous rock road beds for private electric carriages and freight wagons that require no rails. These extend to all parts of the island.

With light, heat, water, schools, etc., free, and no public taxes for persons possessing less than $500, and the best paid labor of any country in the world the lot of the poor has pleasant lines.

All our legislation is intended to aid and elevate, to check monopoly and abolish caste. A man is a man for what he is.

As I review the scenic spectacle of transition from the gambling and legalized robbery of the 18th century, through the successive phases of

anarchy, internecine war and communistic supremacy, millenial realizations fade like the twilight of the setting sun. But with the advent of the 20th century the restoration of progress and the magnificent results of the experiment at Atlantis hope revives, and the better portion of the human family finds something to live and labor for.

I must explain some of the many inventions and improvements that have been introduced in the construction of buildings and in the general arrangement of our cities and country. In the cities there are two parallel railroad tracks in the middle of each street. One square in every sixteen is a public park inclosed by artistic aluminum bronze fences and gates, laid out in lawns with shrubbery and flowers and studded with statuary and fountains. In the center of each there is an elegant pavilion with seating capacity for 5000 persons. Each park is in charge of a superintendent, and all are connected with the offices of the Board of Education and conservatory of music by telephone, so that addresses, lectures and concerts can be transmitted to the audiences of one or many simultaneously, and

also to public halls and private residences. There is an ornamented arched entrance and gate leading to the court in the center of each residence block on two of the four faces of the square. Business and residence property is limited to four stories. In the center of each court there is a restaurant where food cooked in the best manner and of the best quality in any quantity can be obtained, and if desired, delivered at any house in the block. The proprietors of these restaurants are required to make reasonable and uniform prices, and are under the general supervision of a board of commissioners appointed by the Department of Health, whose duty it is to see that all rules and regulations are strictly complied with. As food is cheap and scientifically prepared on a large scale it is cheaper than domestic cooking, hence, private kitchens and all their appendages are dispensed with.

All garbage is removed at a fixed hour, and the sewers flushed daily. All sewerage is conducted to a proper distance from the towns and cities evaporated, granulated and then used as a fertilizer. There is an ample supply of

pure water carried in pipes laid in arched trenches or vaults under the sidewalks. This trench also contains the drainage pipes and all electric wires. There is but one opening in each block to these trenches, and the whole system is placed in the hands and under the control of a competent engineer.

As aluminum and paper goods made fire proof enter so largely into the construction of buildings there is very little danger from fire, but there is ample provision made for protection against it. No property is insured, and the losses have not averaged one mill on the dollar during the last twenty-five years.

Doors, windows and frames made of aluminum bronze are very stiff, strong and light.

Doors are usually made with paper panels compressed by powerful hydraulic presses in artistic designs and finish. The management of windows for ventilation and other purposes is done by cranks inside with handles made to fold into recesses, and make an ornamental decoration. Nothing but plate glass is used for windows. The recent invention of the Hon. James Brown enables us to produce it cheaper

than the ordinary window glass of the 18th century, and so tough that it is seldom broken. The systematic and almost perfect arrangement and fitting of the material used in building make the cost of erection less than one-third that of the old and clumsy method. The walls of the rooms are made of the same material so arranged that at proper places the panels may be used for pictures. The girders supporting the floors are finely finished on the under side and arranged in panels with paper or metallic centers with figures etc., in bas-relief or paintings, sometimes by large photographs by the new process in natural colors. The floors are covered with aluminum bronze tile in artistic designs set in cement. When elaborate and expensive finish is required, different colors enamelled on metal are set, and beautiful composite center pieces and borders are made up. In the library and other rooms there are desks or tables to which are attached buttons or knobs properly lettered to indicate their use. One turns on the electric light strong or feeble as desired. Another regulates the temperature in the rooms to any degree required, indicated

by a dial, others ring bells in different parts of the house to call servants, etc. In the work-room the sewing machine is run by electricity.

On a keyboard at the bedside the touch of one button illuminates the room, another regulates the temperature, another calls a servant. If burglary is attempted one calls the police or watchman, another a physician in case of illness. But theft or robbery seldom occurs. Not that the vicious instincts of humanity have been wholly eradicated. The building is guarded by electric mechanism that notifies the occupants of the approach of any one after the family retires. From the watch tower at Police Headquarters the whole or any part of the city can be instantly illuminated.

When brilliantly illuminated it is not a good field for rogues to operate in, and to this, perhaps, may be attributed in some degree our freedom from crime.

The clean streets, the absence of gas and lamp posts, electric wires, chimneys and smoke are all noticeable features in our modern cities. Some buildings have a ventilating pipe extending above the roof artistically constructed. To

this choice flowers and vines are frequently trained, producing a pleasing contrast to the smoke-begrimed chimneys of the 18th and 19th centuries.

As no domestic animals are allowed in the city the streets and surrounding premises are remarkably clean. As electric cars of elegant design and finish pass each way every five minutes carrying passengers for two cents, there is no need of horses. Light electric carriages running on the streets independently are in common use for the distribution of merchandise and also for private use. Letters and packages not exceeding five pounds are received and delivered at stations in every square in the cities and at post offices in the country prepaid, by attaching two cent stamps.

In the construction of buildings rats and mice find no shelter, therefore no use for cats and dogs, as we have no dudes or dudines—a typical class in the 18th century. The elegant lawns and gardens surrounding our houses have no fences or gates between them and the street, and their boundaries are only marked by a nice curb. Instead of the frail crockery and glass-

ware of the 18th and 19th centuries it is either metal or glass. If metal, it may be of refined aluminum bronze or silver with the usable surface enamelled in white, pink or blue or plated with silver or gold.

The glassware is crystal, or in any color desired, and is so tough that it is seldom broken. Instead of iron and tinware it is now all aluminum or bronze enamelled, and very light and durable. All preserved fruits, the production of which during the last few years has made Atlantis famous, is all put up in glass instead of tin, which is unfit for acid fruits. Concentrated fruit juices, syrups and unfermented wines are also made in large quantities—the purest and best in the world.

Raisins, figs, prunes, apples, peaches and pears are evaporated or crystallized. Oranges, lemons and limes are very productive. We have now a large surplus of nearly all kinds of these fruits and fruit products, and an active demand for exportation. Our annual production of beet sugar is now nearly equal to the consumption. We raised excellent wheat, but have more profitable fields for labor, and depend

mainly on the United States for our supply. The printing and publishing business has grown to almost fabulous dimensions. From a daily bulletin published the first six months of our embryo existence, we now occupy for the manipulation of paper, ruling, printing, binding and the various operations of a publishing house one side of a square at Metropolis, 500x-80 ft., four stories high. At this establishment all of this class of work for the island is done. It is known as the Atlantis Publishing Company. They publish the Metropolitan Morning *Bulletin*, Daily Evening *Gazette*, *Weekly News*, Daily and Weekly *Journal of Commerce*, *The Scientific Reporter*, *Art Review* and the *Mechanic and Engineer*. They also publish in addition to the productions of Atlantian authors, reproductions of all the most valuable works published by all other nations. They also print and bind all records of the government for all departments in triplicate blank books, blanks, etc. The business of this company is immense, They average over 400,000 papers per day. This company is organized upon the same basis as others and sustained by the government,

which receives all profits, if any, after the stockholders have been paid ten per cent per annum.

Real estate, stocks and merchandise are sold at auction, but no gambling or marginal sales are permitted.

Operatives can buy a limited amount of stock in the company where they are employed and pay by installments, and houses and lots in the same manner, and are charged only three per cent interest, while stocks generally pay ten per cent. This is done to encourage and aid operatives to secure homes.

The manufacture of fibrine boots, shoes and hats is assuming large proportions. It is rapidly displacing manufactures of leather, wool and silk.

We are not only supplying our home trade but commencing to export with a rapidly increasing demand. One district is devoted to poultry, another to beef and dairy products, and neither fowls nor other animals are permitted to be kept except within the prescribed limits.

Our special industries are growing so rapidly that they are having a marked effect upon our importations. With an increasing population

and consumption the aggregate of our importations is constantly diminishing.

You will naturally ask whether our prosperity and accumulated wealth has not excited the envy and cupidity of other nations, and if we were not at their mercy if they should attack us in our apparently defenseless condition? Yes, this has already occurred; but we were fully prepared to defend ourselves.

I will explain in a general way and premise, by giving you a brief account of the political condition of, and our relations to the outside world. The apparently harmonious condition of the Bostonians of A. D. 2000, to which I have before alluded, did not collapse so early as we of the emigrating party anticipated, but subsequent events proved conclusively that our movement was timely and judiciously managed.

As the communistic system gradually wasted its material resources, personal energy and mental stamina dwindled apace. The leaders fortified themselves by a gradual assumption of authority until the exhausted fabric collapsed in the United States, and was speedily followed

by a revolutionary wave in all other civilized countries. This occurred in A. D. 2010. During the period of communistic supremacy the national defenses had been neglected, and the navy had dwindled to a shadow of its former magnitude.

Our commercial relations to this date had been mainly with New York, with occasional ventures to China, India and South America. Our goverment had agents in various disguises in all the principal countries of the world that kept us informed in all matters of interest.

The Chinese had built up the most powerful navy in the world, and had made rapid strides in proficiency in the arts of war. Our wealth and apparent weakness had attracted their attention.

They decided on the conquest of Atlantis, and to make it the base of operations against the United States and other nations. Anticipating invasion we had erected small, but immensely strong, fortifications on the promontories at the entrance of our only harbor, and equipped it with our electric concentrators. These not only commanded our harbor and its approaches but a long distance at sea.

The Chinese fitted out a fleet of over one hundred large steamers, with a convoy of twelve of the largest and most powerful ironclad warships to carry out their scheme of conquest.

On a clear Autumn morning, September 10th, the fleet entered our harbor, and demanded immediate and unconditional surrender of the Island to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China. Not a weapon or any preparation for defense was visible, and the enemy, in ecstasies over the situation, did not consider it necessary to even charge his guns. Our electrical mechanism was so constructed and arranged that we could bring concentrated electrical currents to bear upon twenty different points at the same moment. The President and Council were in session, and at the proper moment telephoned the commander at the forts to attack the hostile fleet. Our forts were concealed in the guise of rustic cottages. Twenty ships were selected, including the twelve ironclads, and in one hour not a living soul could be found upon the entire fleet, carrying probably over 100,000 men.

One of the ironclads and several of the troop steamers were exploded in the operation and sunk.

This brought Chong Lung, minister plenipotentiary of the Chinese government, to sue for peace, which was finally concluded, and the ships not destroyed which were useless to us delivered to the Chinese government on payment of an indemnity, or rather penalty, of $100,000,000 in gold. It is unnecessary to say this insured peace with China and all other nations. The reconstruction of the communistic nations was our golden opportunity for extending our commerce. We established commercial relations with every civilized country, and, of course, had no competition in freight, our rates being so low that it gave them no opportunity.

In the process of reconstruction, New York remained an independent city. The United States, including the British Provinces of North America and Mexico were the first to organize a stable government, followed successively by Great Britain without colonies, France united with Belgium and Holland, Germany with a part of Austria, Spain with Portugal, Italy with Switzerland, the part of Austria not absorbed by Germany with Turkey in

Europe and Greece, Norway with Sweden and Denmark, the Australian Confederation, and Russia with the loss of some territory bordering on China. The Asiatic colonies of Great Britain organized as the Indian Empire. China annexed Japan, Corea and some Russian territory.

All except the Indian Empire and China are republican in form and progressive. The South and Central American nations continue republican, as they were in the 18th century, but much improved. The civilized nations of the world fully realized the commanding position and influence of Atlantis, and all negotiations and communications were extremely courteous and respectful. Our government recognizing in this a favorable opportunity for establishing universal peace and amity between the nations, invited a congress of the representatives of all civilized nations to assemble at Metropolis, our capital, in September, 2032.

At this congress all civilized nations were represented, and a permanent organization effected.

Of the many subjects discussed and acted upon, one was for the adjustment of all differ-

ences that might arise in the future between nations.

No standing armies should be maintained by any nation beyond a police force, not to exceed one person to five thousand of the population, and no navies beyond a revenue police service, except in the execution of this compact, and for the especial purpose of preventing conflicts. That education should be universal in Volapuk, and many other valuable and timely arrangements calculated to insure pacification and permanent peace.

Our President was unanimously elected President of the International Congress with executive powers, and to call the congress together whenever, in his opinion, international business required it.

It is now about seventeen years since the organization of this congress, and scarcely a ripple of discontent has manifested itself among the nations composing it.

Relieved of the burden of taxation for supporting armies, navies and royalty the nations are rapidly recuperating.

China (not a member of our international

congress) was dissatisfied with our tariff, because it excluded opium, and also with the inroads that fibrine was making by being substituted in all countries for silk and cotton fabrics, of which the Chinese were now the largest manufacturers in the world. Since their signal defeat in attempting to conquer Atlantis they had concluded that we were only powerful in defensive warfare. They were ambitious to possess the secret of our motive power, and to arrest and defy our efforts to protect other nations.

In the year 2034 they seized without notice all our warehouses and merchandise in China and two of our largest ships. Fortunately, the officers and crews of these ships made their escape in our steel-covered lifeboats, and before leaving the ships set the time fuses for exploding and destroying them, with which they are all provided for cases of desperate emergencies.

In about forty minutes after their seizure, when they were crowded with Chinese officials, and armed men they were both blown to atoms, and the captors distributed as food for the piscatory element of the Flowery Kingdom.

Our government was telegraphed immediately, and in twelve days five of our largest warships and twenty torpedo boats lay off the island of Hong Kong. This port and island the Chinese had recovered from Great Britain and made it a naval rendezvous, protected by strong fortifications.

An immediate demand was made by our admiral in command for an unconditional surrender of the Chinese fleet and the island of Hong Kong. This was answered by an attack on us with their strongest armored ships. The great speed of our ships and long range of our guns enabled us to keep at a safe distance, while our Eurekite shells made terrible havoc with their ships and fortifications. Our little torpedo boats doing their full share of the destructive work. Whenever one of their large ironclads became separated from their fleet it was rammed and sunk by our large ships.

When the sun dipped the horizon on that memorable tenth day of October, the Chinese navy existed only in history.

The fortifications of Hong Kong had been levelled by our Eurekite shells. The Chinese

were given five days to completely evacuate the island.

On the following day High Commissioner How Tay appeared as the representative of the Chinese government—a supplicant. Suffice to say that peace was concluded, the warehouses and merchandise, or its equivalent, at Canton restored to us, the island of Hong Kong ceded to us and the payment of $200,000,000 in gold as indemnity, and commercial relations restored on their former basis.

This was an object lesson for other ambitious nations, and the peace of the world has not since been disturbed. With the exception of China, the navies of the outside world had become practically worthless as such, and it devolved upon us to act as guardians of the peace. Anticipating the need of ships for offensive warfare to protect our growing commerce, we had built a large number of small torpedo boats with powerful machinery driving as many propellers as a fleet fish has fins and similarly arranged. Their decks are in the form of a turtle shell, and the drooping edges when in an exposed position or in readiness for action are so far

below the surface of the water as to protect it against the shot and shell of the enemy. Provision is made for ventilation when entirely submerged and lighting by electricity. They can plunge through large swells and waves or run below the surface a long distance and rise at pleasure. These boats carry one gun that throws Eurekite bombs about fifteen miles, and consequently can operate upon the enemy at a safe distance. As the shot from the enemy if they hit the boat must always strike the shell deck obliquely it does not penetrate. A dozen men are all that are required to manage these boats. They can ascend all navigable streams and reach all maritime cities. This class of boats are intended for destroying forts and fortifications. They also discharge torpedoes under water and destroy ships when near them.

Their great destructive power consists in the safe use of our new explosive Eurekite. It has ten times the explosive power of the dynamite class of the 18th century. Some of our 10,000-ton packet ships were adapted to war purposes.

The water lines and decks are all angular, presenting no target surface at right angles with

the line of the enemy's shot. All parts where the angles are not sharp the metallic walls are thick, gradually increasing in thickness to the junction of the two inclines, and by admitting water into the tanks in the hold of the vessels this point (the juncture of the angles) is quickly sunk below the surface of the water. The shell and frame of these ships are of enormous strength and comparatively light, being built of aluminum steel and bronze and permanently ballasted with lead poured into the hold of the ship in a molten state, covering and adding strength to the connected parts. The sharp prows of these ships are deeply set in connection with the frame and of immense strength. The cutwater is serrated and formed into stout cutting teeth, shaped and tempered to cut their way into any of the ordinary iron and steel ships in general use, and with their immense propelling power cut the sides, roll them over and sink any ordinary war vessel now in use.

The old ironclads, when rolled up in this manner, throw most of their armor and movable material to one side of the ship and expose the hull and unprotected parts as a target for our shot.

When our large ships are in ordinary use as packets the cutwater is covered by a nicely fitted shield, having a sharp edge presented to the water but so arranged that the trip of a concealed pawl drops it from its seat, and it is suspended in deep water by a chain until it is to be replaced or taken on board the ship.

There are also concealed behind the panel work in the finish of the dining saloon and other parts of the ship Eurekite guns and other formidable weapons. Thus you will see that our elegant and innocent-looking packet is really one of the most formidable warships ever constructed. It attains this character by a comparatively trifling expense scarcely noticeable in our annual appropriation. This covers our naval armament. But we do not stop here. Electricity has aided us in another direction. Electric engines as now constructed of aluminum bronze of great power and of minimum weight enables us to navigate the air with ease and comparative safety.

On both sides of the airship near the ends we have folding rotary fans or propellers which raise the ship vertically above houses, trees,

etc., and then by a slight elevation of the bow above a horizontal line the mechanical wings operated on the principle of those of a fleet bird are set in motion, and the helmsman managing the expansive metallic tail or rudder has complete control of the ship which has a thin metallic roof over a nicely upholstered and finished saloon. In the center of the ship there is a finely finished metallic tube set vertically in a ball socket and weighted, which keeps it always in a vertical position. The lower end of this tube projects through an aperture in the bottom of the ship and has a telescopic attachment. Through this tube Eurekite bombs or shells may be dropped into forts, arsenals, magazines or upon the decks of vessels. The momentum attained by gravity plunges these destructive missiles a great depth into the earth, and the explosion throws off an immense quantity burying everything around it, or, if it falls upon the walls of a fort or upon the deck of a vessel shatters it to fragments. This invention was originally intended by the government only as an element in warfare, supposing that railway transit at a speed of one hundred miles per hour would

satisfy the most progressive, but we have among us gentlemen of leisure looking for novelties, and in airships find recreation. A picnic party goes to the Mountain House to lunch or dine.

Many wedding parties ascend in the aerial parlor to consummate the hymeneal contract.

Our good old dames are more timid, and prefer terra firma, but screw their courage up to one hundred miles per hour by rail.

Another novel use of the airship is in the celebration of our national anniversary.

One or more ships ascend in the evening, fancifully decorated and illuminated by electricity. From these are suspended emblematical designs and mottoes.

Any color is produced by the intervention of colored fibrine. At intervals, rubber globes inflated by gas are shot off through air tubes, and others with pyrotechnic preparations with fuses which explode and make a fine display.

All this is simple and inexpensive, and much superior to the old time short-lived and expensive modes of the 18th century.

In submarine telegraphy too, important improvements have been made, reducing the

cost of construction about ninety per cent. The size of the cable has been materially reduced, and isolation and protection greatly improved.

The cost of laying by our *Cable Planter*, as our engineer facetiously calls her, is but a trifle, compared with the work of our ancestors of the 18th century, and instead of the fabulous rates charged then, a message of ten words to Europe is now fifty cents, and in proportion to other parts of the world. Consequently, trans-oceanic correspondence is usually by telegraph, and ocean mail service is largely made up of printed matter, and packages weighing not exceeding five pounds. Ocean letter postage is five cents per ounce, and all other mailable matter ten cents per pound or a fraction of a pound.

Among the inventors of the 18th century we find the names of Morse, Edison, Brush, Bell and others who, in that remote period, were among the progressive scientists in electrical development, and their memory should be kept green as worthy pioneers of what time, freighted with mental energy and activity, has produced from the germs of their planting. Could they be recalled to earth and permitted to see the

results of their initial work multiplied a hundredfold, their hearts would be filled with gratitude at the astonishing development and useful applications. No doubt, our eminent scientists and electricians of this 20th century are largely indebted to these early investigators for points that have led to the grand results for which the civilized world to-day envies Atlantis.

Here art, science and mechanics each have their appropriate sphere, but under our government the practical and useful departments are elevated—not at the expense of the artistic and beautiful but as the handmaid and co-worker combining and blending in their efforts for perfection.

To this end the best instruction procurable with all the available art treasures, inventions and scientific knowledge that the preceding centuries have developed are made available to the ambitious without regard to social conditions. We have "no royal road" to eminent attainments or position. Competition tempered with laudable ambition we regard as the true source of inspiration.

The workshop is our country, but the classifications are numerous, and the term of apprenticeship the active life of the pupil. The accumulated results of his attainments he leaves as a legacy to his successors. In contrast with the dull and monotonous life of the dependent whose only care is to enjoy the fruit of his superiors, we see a robust manhood and respectful independence, enjoying a confidence that the world has been improved by his efforts and accomplishments. By and through these diversified and combined agencies and elements only can a nation secure industrial and political independence in perpetuity.

There is great economy now in the management of railways. As they are all owned by the government there is no clashing of interests as between different companies, such as history informs us occurred in the latter part of the 18th century, sometimes called railway wars. The government furnishes the engines and passenger cars, but the freighting and express business is done by corporations or individuals who furnish their own cars, load, unload and have entire control of them. The government charges five

cents per mile for moving each car loaded or partially loaded, making the minimum charge of five dollars per car, and assumes no responsibility either in regard to freight or accidents to passengers. If accidents occur, which is not often, the officers or persons in charge only are responsible. Many annoying and vexatious suits occurred in the early days of railroading, which are now avoided.

The offending person, if complaint is made, is taken before the bench of judges of the district where it occurred, and the matter disposed of equitably and finally. Transportation and express companies who run cars over the roads and do the promiscuous business have schedules of rates fixed by the government, which they are not allowed to exceed. The large manufacturing companies manage their own freighting business, and any firm or individual can do the same if they choose.

In journalism great changes have occurred. Instead of the wild and irresponsible style of the 18th century, as recorded in history, civility and proper restraints are imposed upon the journalist.

Discussion is free and sometimes fierce, especially over political problems, but writers are held to a strict responsibility for all their utterances, and over their own signatures. Any party injured or misrepresented can call the writer immediately before the court, and the defendant must prove the charges or statements he has made or suffer the penalties provided by law, which are for some cases very severe. If, for instance, just before an election, forgeries or falsehoods are published to the detriment of candidates, the person assailed can demand an immediate trial. No postponement is permitted, and the decision of the court is immediately telephoned to and posted at each polling precinct. If proved to be false and malicious the guilty party is disfranchised and made to suffer other penalties, according to the nature of the offense. The penalties for political offenses were made more severe probably, in consequence of a clique of professional politicians from the city of New York, who in some way managed to acquire citizenship, and commenced operations in what was known in the 18th century as the Tammany style, but were soon

brought to bay and relegated to obscurity or banished. All were disfranchised.

Now persons can go to the polls quietly and unmolested as to church. All public discussion and electioneering demonstrations end at 10 P. M. on the evening preceding the election. No ballots are allowed to be distributed to voters, but desks and stalls are provided with printed tickets for all candidates in nomination, and voters go there and quietly make their selection unmolested.

The results of elections are announced by telephone simultaneously to all parts of the island.

Scandalous and criminal rumors are not permitted to be published. After trial, if carried into court, the judgment of the court is deemed public property. At the present time, the criminal calendar is very short, and is constantly diminishing as education advances. Duelling, so common in the early part of the 18th century, is entirely suppressed in Atlantis.

The law makes the penalty for the principals engaged in a duel confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of not less than ten

years or for life, according to the nature of the offence. Both parties are deemed equally guilty if the challenged party accepts a challenge. Seconds or others guilty of promoting or aiding in the affair are also punished severely. Only one case has occurred since the organization of the government. This occurred in the year 2010. Two Virginians, who had been domiciled in New York city, had acquired citizenship, and to vindicate what they were pleased to call their honor arranged for a duel, and repaired with their seconds to a retired and lonely spot on the coast for that purpose. The police were notified and followed as rapidly as possible, but the combatants had exchanged shots before the arrival of the officers. One fell dead. The other with his second attempted to escape in a surf boat and were both drowned. The other second managed to elude the officers, and left the island in the first vessel in the disguise of a sailor, and this was the finale of duelling in Atlantis.

Stock gambling and monopolies at the close of the 18th century made anarchy possible. With their octopus grip upon the heart and

sinews of the country, the rich grew richer and the poor poorer. Philanthropy and Christian sympathy and benevolence were crowded from the stage to give place to speculation and suspicious statecraft. The yawning gulf between the extremes of society was constantly widening until destitution and suffering bred discontent, rebellion and anarchy.

The excesses of anarchy compassed a complete destruction of the industries of the country, bringing in its train all the horrors and consequences of internecine war.

Communism, with its plausible rhetoric and universal panaceas, stepped to the front when the contending forces had exhausted themselves, and for a period calmed the troubled sea of discontent, but resulting in a dearth of intellect and energy. The process of recuperation physically and mentally and the restoration of prosperity are now being developed under the Atlantian system—the leading and guiding star of the world.

Wandering in airy dreamland
On its balmy enchanting shore,
With gentle waves and drifting sands
I stood scanning the landscape o'er.

Hark! upon the crested mountain,
See that giant oak just riven
From whence and where is the fountain
Of this giant of earth and heaven?

Jupiter answered—the spirit
Of heaven and earth now concealed,
But toilers on earth will find it
And earth her rich treasures will yield.

Encouraged and aided so kindly
His message I leave to my friends,
Delve deep, you surely will find it
On this your success all depends.